

DISEASES OF THE SKIN. By JAMES H. SEQUEIRA, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Physician to the Skin Department and Lecturer at the London Hospital; in charge of Queen Alexandra's Department for Light Treatment; Consulting Dermatologist to the Radium Institute; Secretary of the British Section of the International Association of Dermatology and Syphilis, etc. Second edition; pp. 650; 48 plates in colors and 238 text figures. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1915.

THE author has made a careful revision of this attractive book and has added one hundred and eleven pages, four new plates in color, and sixty photographs in the text. The work has been made of greater value to the investigator by the addition of several photomicrographs. Ringworm has been brought scientifically forward by plates showing the characteristics of various cultures. The writer treats of his subject by chapter headings, insofar as it is possible, from the etiological point of view. Eczema and also syphilis are treated upon in separate chapters, rather than in the former edition, with other diseases. Urticaria pigmentosa has been removed from "tumors of the skin" and placed under "toxic eruptions." Piedra (trichosporosis) has been transferred from "diseases of the appendages" to "vegetable parasitic affections." A considerable number of conditions have been added, such as grain itch, leukemia cutis, larva migrans, eczematoid ringworm, tropical ringworm, recurrent erysipelatoid eruptions on the face, trichomycosis axillaris flava, and rubra et nigra.

There has been a considerable amplification of pellagra, sporotrichosis, carcinoma, and epithelioma. Syphilis has been brought up to date by the description of Noguchi's luetin reaction, the exact method of giving salvarsan, and its contra-indications.

Although the book is not as large as several other text-books on dermatology, the large number of photographs in colors, most of which are excellent, make the volume a valuable asset to those interested in cutaneous medicine.

F. C. K.

BLACK'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY. By JOHN D. COMRIE, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Edin.). Fifth edition; pp. 858; 431 illustrations, 12 plates. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Adam & Charles Black, 1914.

THE appearance of a fifth edition speaks well for the popularity of this book, but it is important for the medical man especially to know just what its scope is. The "original intention," which

"has been sedulously kept in view" in this edition, is the effort to "produce a work which would occupy a position somewhere between a technical dictionary of medicine and one intended merely for the domestic treatment of the commoner ailments." It is further "hoped that these articles will be found useful to district nurses, ship captains, dwellers in remote districts and others who may be called upon to treat the suffering in the absence of trained supervision."

When the book is judged in the light of what it purports to be, it is found to be an excellent compilation of well-known medical facts and descriptions of well-worn medical terms.

Judged in the abstract as a medical dictionary, it falls far short of perfection through its incompleteness.

By its purposeful omission of many of the less common medical words and many of those recently coined, it will as often disappoint as reward a medical man in its use.

In a general way the book seems to fall into that class of medical books whose chief attraction lies in short cuts to medical knowledge, of which the English seem so fond.

A. A. H.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. A STATEMENT OF THE LAW OF FORENSIC MEDICINE. By ELMER D. BROTHERS, B.S., LL.B., member of the Chicago Bar; Lecturer on Jurisprudence in the Medical and Dental Departments of the University of Illinois and in John Marshall Law School. Pp. 299. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co., 1914.

THE contents of this book is the fruit of twenty years of study, practice, and teaching on matters of a medico-legal nature. Its writing was incited by the lack of a satisfactory book of reference for medical students in their study of the legal aspects of medical practice.

The author has devised a ready and interesting means for both the prospective and practising medical man's learning, just what his legal medical responsibilities are. To one who has not given the subject thought, it comes as a rather startling fact that as physicians we are unconsciously entering into numbers of definite contractual relations daily which, upon default on our part, have their legal redress. On the other hand it is comforting to be told just what comprises a complete fulfilment of these obligations and responsibilities. A knowledge of the patient's contractual status and his obligation is also valuable, and will give the physician assurance in standing on his rights.

In addition, to this general information of every-day use to